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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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09/752,712

12/28/2000

James E. Parker

VTECH-48514

9398

7590

09/12/2005

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EXAMINER

SIEFKE, SAMUEL P

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1743

DATE MAILED: 09/12/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/752,712	Applicant(s) PARKER, JAMES E.	
	Examiner Samuel P Siefke	Art Unit 1743	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 December 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 15, 16, 18, 20, 21 and 23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

In view of Applicant's arguments in the Appeal Brief filed on 12/08/04,  
PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37 CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 1743

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims **15, 16, 18, 20, 21** and **23** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wong (USPN 6,627,152) in view of Forsberg et al. (USPN 6,168,758) and Sayles (USPN 5,501,837).

Wong discloses a fluid testing apparatus for collecting and analyzing a liquid sample for an analyte in the liquid sample, the apparatus comprising: a container (20) having an interior sample chamber with a liquid sample space (38), said container having a surface defining an opening (34) in communication with said interior sample chamber, a cap (70, transparent, claim 4) adapted to be placed on said container opening for closing said container opening and sealing said container (fig. 1), an assay strip (120) disposed in said cap, said assay strips having an assay region disposed in said cap for indicating the presence or absence of multiple analytes in a liquid sample placed in said liquid sample space of said interior chamber and said cap (col. 4, lines 40-61), including a separator member (88) disposed between said assay strip and said interior sample chamber for separating said liquid sample space from said assay region of said assay strip; and a wick (end of assay strip is pad that is used to draw liquid from

Art Unit: 1743

container into the assay region to the assay test strip; col . 4, lines 32-36) mounted to said cap and extending into said liquid sample space of said interior sample chamber when said cap is placed on said container, said wick being in fluid communication with said assay strip for conducting a portion of the liquid sample from said interior chamber to said assay region of said assay strip (col. 4, lines 32-36).

Wong does not teach using an annular bridging member to link the assay strip to the wicking member.

Forsberg teaches a liquid sample assay device that comprises a container for collecting the sample liquid to be analyzed, a removable cap for sealing the container 7, the cap includes one or more test strips 5. At least one liquid permeable wick 3 is provided for transporting the sample liquid through the passageway 14. The wicks 3 transport the sample liquid 30, by capillary action, from the reservoir to a plurality of wick pads 4, as discussed in more detail below. If only a single type of test is being conducted, it will be understood that only one wick would be required. Similarly, one wick can be used to supply liquid to a plurality of test strips. Figure 2, shows 4 wick pads disposed in a pattern which defines the outer sides of a regular polygon such as a square. Forsberg further teaches an indentation 12 which is formed over each of the passageways 14 on the top surface of the cap 7. The indentations 12 are each sized to accept a wick pad 4 which is formed of a non-woven glass fibre material through which the sample liquid will move by capillary faction. The wick pads 4 are located adjacent to the assaying device which may comprise a plurality of known liquid test strips 5, and function to draw liquid up through the wicks 3 and to transfer sample liquid 30 to the test

Art Unit: 1743

strips 5 which are located on the cap 7. A perimeter wick 6 is located in a groove 9 on the top surface of the cap. The perimeter wick is comprised of a liquid absorbent material such as cellulose paper and is located adjacent to the test strips 5. The perimeter wick 6 functions to absorb sample liquid 30 from the test strips 5 thereby drawing the sample liquid 30 along the test strips 5. Further, perimeter wick 6 also serves to prevent the strips 5 from being flooded by the liquid being assayed. A wicking system comprising the wicks 3, the wick pads 4 and the perimeter wick 6 provides transferring means for transferring sample liquid 30 from the reservoir 18 to the test strips 5. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having an ordinary skill in the art to modify Wong to include the liquid conveying system of Forsberg to facilitate in liquid transport of the liquid sample to the test strip without flooding the test strip.

Forsber does not specifically teach "an annular bridging wick piece." However, such annular wick pieces are known in the art; see for example, element 6 of Forsberg, which is an annular wick on the downstream side of the test papers. See also Sayles who teaches an annular wick 38 in contact with test strips 32. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to modify Wong in view of Fosberg to provide an annular wick on the upstream side of the test strips as an annular bridging wick to aid in drawing fluid from the wicks 3 by capillary action (Sayles, column 4, lines 20-24; Forsberg, column 6, lines 30-34).

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Samuel P Siefke whose telephone number is 571-272-1262. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:00am-5:00pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jill A. Warden can be reached on 571-272-1700. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Sam P. Siefke



March 7, 2005



Jill Warden  
Supervisory Patent Examiner  
Technology Center 1700